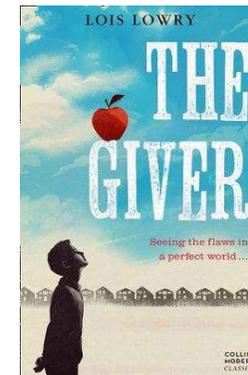


READING - The Giver

Dystopia and Utopia

Utopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A version of the world, usually set in the future, in which everything is perfect. • For example, there is no disease, war, hunger, poverty, oppression, discrimination, inequality etc
Dystopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A version of the world, usually set in the future, in which extreme problems are present in society. • For example, a lack of free will and independent thought.



Social Norms	
What is a social norm?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwritten rules of behaviour that are considered acceptable in a group or society
Examples of social norms	
Politeness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaking someone's hand when you greet them • Saying please and thank you • Looking someone in the eye when you speak to them • Apologising to someone if you have bumped into them
Queuing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing one behind the other in a line when waiting for something
Not speaking on public transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not talking to a stranger on the tube or bus, so as not to disturb them on their journey.
Using a knife and fork to eat a meal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would not be considered acceptable to eat many types of food with your hands
Arriving on time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being late is considered rude and is frowned upon by society

Free Will

What is free will?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The freedom of humans to make independent choices about their own lives. For example, we decide what job we want to have after we leave school.
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Structure of Society

Government structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The government is led by the Prime Minister• The government is made up of members of parliament (MPs)• Laws are made by MPs voting in parliament• The government is chosen by the people of the United Kingdom in a vote which happens at least every five years• The Queen is known as the 'Head of State' but has no power to make or pass laws.
Class structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• British society has often been considered to be divided into different classes, which make up a social hierarchy• A social class is a group of people, often defined by their cultural capital• The three classes often referred to in the UK, are known as Upper, Middle and Lower Class.
Family structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are many different types of family structures• Family members often develop close relationships• Many people know people they are related to – e.g. parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles• In the past, the 'nuclear family' was considered to be a typical family structure. This consisted of a mother, father and two children. Now, however, there are many different types of family structure and no one type is considered to be typical.

Democracy

What is democracy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Derived from the Greek '<i>dēmokratía</i>' meaning 'the rule of the people'.• The right of citizens of a country to vote to decide who will govern them.• For example, in England, members of the public vote for members of parliament (MPs) to represent their local area. The political party with the most elected MPs forms the government which runs the country.
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Secondary Texts

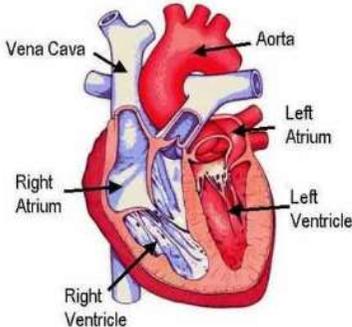
What other significant texts are set in a dystopian future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1984 by George Orwell• The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collins
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SCIENCE - The Circulatory System

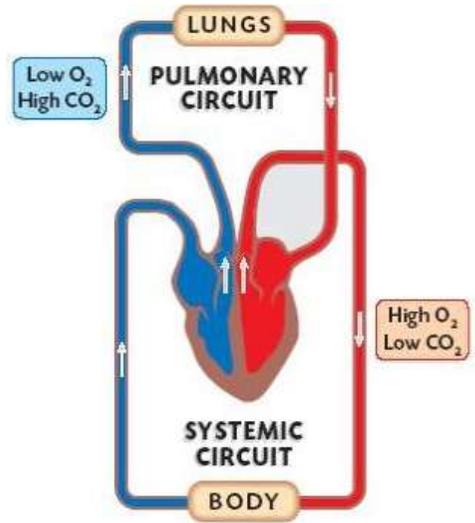
Scientific Definitions

Cells	The smallest units of the body.	Arteries	Carries oxygenated blood away from the heart.
Tissue	A group of cells that are the same type which work together, e.g. bone, muscle, nerve.	Veins	Carries deoxygenated blood back to the heart.
Organ	A group of tissues that work together.	Capillaries	Deliver oxygen and nutrients to the bodies tissues.
System	A collections of cells, tissues, and organs with a common purpose.	Oxygenated blood	Blood that contains oxygen.
Circulatory system	The system that transports oxygen, food and heat around the body.	Deoxygenated blood	Blood that does not contain oxygen.
Heart	The muscular organ responsible for pumping blood around the body.	Heart rate	The speed of the heartbeat measured by the number of contractions of the heart per minute (bpm)
Blood vessels	What blood travels through in the body	Nutrients	Elements that allow your body to perform daily activities, examples: Carbohydrates, fats and proteins

Scientific Concepts

Circulatory system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four main elements: heart, lungs, blood, blood vessels. • Transports oxygen, food and heat around the body by the blood. • Collects substances that the body does not need and moves them to where they will be removed. 	
The heart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four chambers • The ventricles are pumps <p style="text-align: center;"> Blood enters the atrium ↓ The atrium walls contract ↓ Blood moves into the ventricle ↓ The ventricle contracts pumping the blood out of the heart. </p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Human Heart</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"> ■ Oxygenated Blood ■ De-Oxygenated Blood </p>

The pulmonary circuit	Transports blood from the heart to the lungs and back again
The systemic circuit	Transports blood from the heart to the rest of your body
Four components of blood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red blood cells - transport oxygen • White blood cells - protect against disease • Blood platelets - help the blood to clot and repair a cut • Plasma – liquid that transports important nutrients
Three types of blood vessels	Arteries, veins and capillaries.
Arteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry blood away from the heart to all parts of the body. • Thick walls to withstand high pressure • Carry oxygenated blood and nutrients
Veins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry blood back to the heart • Thinner walls • Contain valves to stop blood flowing the wrong way
Capillaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smallest blood vessels • Provide nutrients and oxygen to all cells in the body



How can lifestyle impact the human body?

An excess of carbohydrates	Can cause heart disease and obesity	Drug abuse	Change your personality Damage major organs
Not enough protein	Weakens muscles (including the heart)	A lack of exercise	Reduce lung capacity and clog arteries
Tobacco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breathing disorders • Blocked arteries • Heart disease • Lung cancer 	Regular exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds strong muscles and bones • Increases energy levels • Reduces the risk of heart disease • Improves sleep
Alcohol abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change your personality • Damage major organs 	Not enough vitamins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stunt growth • Soft bones • Poor wound healing